nodes. *Ligules* membranous, oblong, obtuse, 1.5-5 mm long. *Leaf-blades* linear, flat, up to 13 cm long, 2.8-6 mm broad, scaberulous, round at the base, margins slightly scabrous.

Inflorescence an effuse, oblong or pyrammidal panicle, 15-20 cm long, 4-8 cm broad; main axis erect, terete, smooth, green or tinged with purple, many-noded; nodes occasionally purple; lowest internode longest, up to 4.5 mm long; branches 3-5-nate, fastigiate, scabrid, sometimes falling with the pedicels; pedicels flattened above, scabrid, up to 4 mm long. Callus glabrous. *Spikelets* disarticulating below the glumes, laterally compressed, 1-flowered, hermaphrodite, about 2.8 mm long. *Glumes* subequal, oblong-lanceolate, acute, 1-nerved, scabrid on keels; lower glume slightly longer than upper, 2.6-2.8 mm long; upper 2.5-2.7 mm long. Lemma oblong-lanceolate, 2-2.5 mm long, 1.2 mm broad, truncate, unawned, glabrous, prominently 5-nerved. *Palea* oblong-lanceolate, 1-1.7 mm long, 0.6 mm broad, tip lacerate, hyaline, prominently 2-nerved. *Stamens* 3, anthers linear, 1-1.5 mm long. *Ovary* obovoid, about 0.5 mm long; styles free, about 0.2 mm long; stigma 0.5 mm long, plumose. *Caryopsis* oblong, 1.25 mm long. *Lodicules* 2, elliptic, acute, 0.5 mm long (Figs. A-L).

Flowering and fruiting: July-October.

Holotype of *Agrostis stewartii* Bor: Swat State, Kalam, 2500 m, 23 Aug. 1952—*R. R. Stewart* 24733 (K).

Specimens examined: PAKISTAN: Hazara, Kagan, Nuri, 4 Aug. 1899—*Inayat s.n.* (DD; paratype for *A. stewartii* Bor). INDIA: Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar, 1770 m, 8 July 1891—*Gammie s.n.* (DD); near Srinagar, 10 Oct. 1889—*Gullen* 9121 (DD).

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BEGONIA PICTA SMITH (BEGONIACEAE)—A NEW RECORD FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY

While going through the specimens of Begoniaceae from Maharashtra in the herbarium of the Western Circle, Botanical Survey of India, Pune (BSI), a specimen of *Begonia picta* Sm. was found, which was wrongly identified as *Begonia crenata* Dryand. and was as such published by Cherian & Pataskar (1969). The specimen was collected from Saptashringi hill, at an altitude of 1553 m, which is approximately 64 kilometers north of Nasik on a spur running eastwards on Deccan plateau from the main range of Sahyadris. The species has not been recorded by Cooke (1903) in his 'Flora of the Presidency of Bombay' and therefore, it is an addition to it. A consultation of literature also revealed that this species has not so far been recorded by any of the subsequent workers from the present area. However, distribution of this species in India is given below:

C. B. Clarke (1879) in J. D. Hooker's 'Flora of British India' gives its distribution as: 'HIMALAYA, alt. 2000-6000 ft.; from KUNAWUR to BHOTAN, frequent. KHASIA MTS. alt. 3000-4000 ft.; H. f. & T. Throughout CHOTA NAGPUR, alt. 1000-4200 ft.; C. B. Clarke'. Gamble (1919) reported it from N. Circars, hills of Ganjam. Besides, it has also been reported from various parts of Madhya Pradesh: Bori R. F., Hoshangabad district (Joseph, 1963); Amarkantak (Saxena, 1970); Patalkot (Saxena & Shukla, 1970); Bhopal & Pachmarhi (Oommachan, 1977).

Its citation is as follows:

Begonia picta Sm. Exot. Bot. 2: 81. t. 101. 1805; C. B. Clarke in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 2: 638. 1879; Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 3: 545. 1919.

Illustrations: Collett, Fl. Simlensis 202. f. 61. 1921 (second impression).

Specimen examined: Saptashringi top, temple area, Nasik district, *Cherian* 104627, September, 9, 1966 (Flowers & fruits).

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LINDSAEA PARASITICA (ROXB. EX GRIFF.) HIERON. —A FERN NEW TO INDIA

During a detailed study of the genus *Lindsaea* Dryand. ex Smith from India, the authors came across a specimen from Nicobar Islands which has been identified as *L. parasitica* (Roxb. ex Griff.) Hieron. so far known from Malay Peninsula, Malesian Islands and Thailand but hitherto not reported from this country. The specimen was compared with the several Malayan specimens of the species in the Central National Herbarium (CAL) including a Wallichian sheet [No. 153]. The identity was further confirmed by Prof. K. U. Kramer during his visit to the Central National Herbarium, Howrah in the year, 1977. This is an addition to the 16 species and 3 varieties of the genus already reported from India (Beddome, 1883; Kramer 1968, 1971, 1972; Ghosh and Dixit, 1978). The species is described in detail with illustrations to facilitate its easy identification.

Lindsaea parasitica (Roxb. ex Griff.) Hieron. Hedwigia 14: 62. 1920. *Vittaria parasitica* Roxb. ex Griff., Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist. 4: 510. 1844. *Lindsaea scandens* Hook., Sp. Fil. 1: 205 t. 63B. 1846;